



SATURDAY April 22. 1721.

To the Author of the London Journal.

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Send you, for the Entertainment of your Readers this Week, two or three Pages out of the great *Algeron Sydney*; an Author which can never be too much valued or read; an Author that does honour to the *English Nobility*, and to the *English Name*; an Author who has writ better upon Government than any *Englishman*, and as well as any *Foreigner*;

and an Author who was a Martyr for that Liberty, which he has so suitably described and so nobly defended. He tells a Sacrifice to the vile and corrupt Court of our pious *Charles the Second*. He had asserted the Rights of Mankind, and showed the Outgrowth of Tyranny; he had exposed the Absurdity and Weakness of the sacred and fashionable Doctrines of those Days, Passive Obedience and Hereditary Right; Doctrines which gave the Lie to common Sense, which would destroy all common Happiness and Security amongst Men; Doctrines which were never practis'd by those that preach'd them; and Doctrines which were big with Nonsense, Contradiction, Impossibility, Misery, Wickedness, and Desolation. These were his Crimes, and these his Glory.

The Book is every way excellent; he had read and digested all History; and this Performance of his takes in the Whole Business of Government: It makes us amends for the Loss of *Cicero's Books de Republica*. Col. *Sydney* had all the clear and apprehensive Knowledge, and all the Dignity of Expression of that great Master of Eloquence and Politicks; his Love of Liberty was as warm, his Honesty as great, and his Courage greater.

LIBERTY cannot be preserved, if the Manners of the People are corrupted, nor absolute Monarchy introduced, where they are sincere; which is sufficient to shew, that those who manage free Governments ought always, to the utmost of their Power, to oppose Corruption; because otherwise both they and their Government must inevitably perish; and that on the other hand, the absolute Monarch must endeavour to introduce it, because he cannot subsist without it. 'Tis also so natural for all such Monarchs to place Men in Power, who pretend to love their Persons, and will depend upon their Pleasure, that possibly 'twould be hard to find one in the World who has not made it the Rule of his Government: And this is not only the Way to Corruption, but the most dangerous of all. For tho' a good Man may love a good Monarch, he will obey him only when he commands that which is just; and no one can engage himself blindly to do whatever he is commanded, without renouncing all Virtue and Religion; because he knows not whether that which shall be commanded is consistent with either, or directly contrary to the Laws of God and Man. But if such a Monarch be evil, and his Actions such as they are too often found to be; whoever bears an Affection to him, and second his Designs, declares himself an Enemy to all that is good; and the Advancement of such Men to Power, does not only introduce, foment, and increase Corruption; but fortifies it in such a Manner, that without an entire Resurrection of that State, it cannot be remov'd. All Men may possibly creep in to any Government; but when the worst are placed nearest to the Throne, and rais'd to Honours for being so, they will with that Force endeavour to draw all Men to a Conformity of Spi-

rit with themselves, that it can no otherwise be prevented, than by destroying them, and the Principle in which they live.

Man naturally follows that which is good, or seems to him to be so. Hence it is, that in well-governed States, where a Value is put upon Virtue, and no one honoured unless for such Qualities as are beneficial to the Publick. Men are from the tenderest Years brought up in a Belief, that nothing in this World deserves to be sought after, but such Honours as are acquired by virtuous Actions: By this Means, Virtue it self becomes popular, as in *Sparta*, *Rome*, and other Places where Riches (which with the Vanity that follows them, and the Honours Men give to them, are the Root of all Evil) were either totally banish'd, or little regarded. When no other Advantage attended the greatest Riches, than the Opportunity of living more sumptuously or deliciously. Men of great Spirits slighted them. When *Arrippus* told *Cleantes*, that if he would go to Court and flatter the Tyrant, he need not seek his Supper under a Hedge; the Philosopher answered, that he who could content himself with such a Supper, need not go to Court to flatter the Tyrant. *Epaminondas*, *Aristides*, *Phocion*, and even the *Lacedemonian Kings*, found no Inconvenience in Poverty, whilst their Virtue was honoured, and the richest Princes in the World fear'd their Valour and Power. It was not difficult for *Curius*, *Fabius*, *Cincinnatus*, or *Emilius Paulus*, to content themselves with the narrowest Fortune, when it was no Obstacle to them in the Pursuit of those Honours which their Virtues deserv'd. 'Twas in vain to think of bribing a Man who sup'd upon the Coleworts of his own Garden. He could not be gain'd by Gold, who did not think it necessary. He that could rise from the Plough to the Triumphal Chariot, and contentedly return thither again, could not be corrupted; and he that left the Sense of his Poverty to his Executors, who found not wherewith to bury him, might leave *Glacodon* and *Greens* to the Pillage of his Soldiers, without taking to himself any Part of the Booty. But when Luxury was brought into Fashion, and they came to be honoured who lived magnificently, though they had in themselves no Qualities to distinguish them from the basest of Slaves, the most virtuous Men were expos'd to scorn if they were poor; and that Poverty, which had been the Mother and Nurse of their Virtue, grew insupportable. The Poet well understood what Effect this Change had upon the World, who said,

Nulturn crimen ab illi facinusque libidinis, ex quo Pauperes Romani perit. Juven.

When Riches grew to be necessary, the Desire of them, which is the Spring of all Mischief, follow'd. They who could not obtain Honours by the noblest Actions, were oblig'd to get Wealth, or purchase them from Whores or Villains, who exposed them to Sale: And when they were once enter'd into this Track, they soon learned the Vices of those from whom they had receiv'd their Preferment, and to delight in the Ways this had brought them to it. When they were come to this, nothing could stop them: All Thought and Remembrance of Good was extinguish'd. They who had bought the Commands of Armies or Provinces from *Ictus* or *Narcissus*, sought only how to draw Money from them, to enable them to purchase higher Dignities, or gain a more assured Protection from those Patrons. This brought the Government of the World under a most infamous Traffick; and the Treasures arising from it were, for the most part, dissipated by worse Vices, than the Rapine, Violence, and Fraud with which they had been gotten. The

(Price Three Half-pence.)

Authors of those Crimes had nothing left but their Crimes, and the Mercy of covering more, through the Innocence of a man who was placed by the Providence of that Nation. These Things are consistent with the Law of a Country, but in private Nations are guided rather by Vertue than Justice, such as admit themselves in the Service of Court and not with Confidence in their Merit, than what they receive from their Patrons, or such Vices as they put a Value upon, and have no other Care than to get Money for their Support, by *stealing, flattery, bribery, and other infamous Practices*. Their Office is more or less vitiated, according to the Opportunities they stand for the Favour of their Patrons, and so Men force them for the sake of that Gain, and take any other Way, in that which conduces to it. The usual Means of obtaining them are, by observing the Patron's Humour, flattery his Vices, serving him in his Pleasures, attending his Passions, and by attending his worst Designs, to create an Opinion in him that they love his Person, and are entirely addicted to his Will. When Valour, Industry, and Wisdom advance Men to Offices, it was no City Matter for a Man to purchase the Senate he had such Qualities as were required, if he had them not. But when Princes seek only to have them, and will do what they command, 'tis easy to employ upon them, and because none that are good will obey them when they command that which is not so, they are always encompass'd by the worst. Those who follow them only for Rewards, are most inclined to serving dishonour to them, and to that Measure to Places of Authority and Power. The Foundation being thus corrupted, nothing that is pure can come from it. These mercenary Wretches having the Management of Affairs, Justice and Honour are put at a Price, and the most lucrative Traffic in the World is hereby established. * *Europeans, when they buy a Slave, bid to seek Pirates and Lacks, but being made a Merchant, he sold Coats, Armes and Provender, and some have undertaken to give probable Reasons to believe, that still, one of Claudius's manumitted Slaves, by these Means has he together more Wealth in six Years, than all the Roman Patrons and Consuls had done, from the Expulsion of the Kings, to their Flight into Asia. The rest walk'd in the same Way, and the Love Arts, and many of them succeeded in the same Manner. Their Riches consisted not of Spoils taken from Enemies, but were the bare Product of their own Corruption. They valued nothing but Money, and those who could bribe them were sure to be advanced to the highest Offices; and whatever they did, fear'd no Punishment. Like Effects will ever proceed from the like Causes. When Vanity, Luxury, and Prodigality are in Fashion, the Desire of Riches must necessarily increase in Proportion to them; And when the Power is in the Hands of base mercenary Persons, they will always (to use the Courtiers Phrase) make as much Profit of their Places as they can. Not only Matters of Favour, but of Justice too, will be exposed to Sale, and no Way will be open to Honour or Magnificence, but by paying largely for them. He that gets an Office by these Means, will not execute it gratis: He thinks he may sell what he has bought; and would not have enter'd by corrupt Ways, if he had not intended to deal corruptly. Nay, if a dishonest Man should suffer himself to be so far carry'd away by the Stream of a prevailing Custom, as to purchase Honours of such Villains, he would be obliged to continue in the same Course, that he might gain Riches to procure the Continuance of his Benefactors Protection, or to obtain the Favour of such as happen to succeed them: And the Corruption thus beginning in the Head, must necessarily diffuse it self into all the Members of the Commonwealth: Or, if any one (which is not to be expected) after having been guilty of one Villany, should resolve to commit no more, it could have no other Effect than to bring him to Ruin; and he being taken away, all Things would return to their former Channel.*

I am, Sir,

Your old Friend,

CATO.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

WE have all the Assurances that the Thing will adjust itself, that all the Objections to the Congress of Cambray are now removed, and that it will certainly be opened by the middle of next Month.

However, the Spaniards continue their military Preparations both by Sea and Land: but as there appears no visible probability of their having an Opportunity to make use of an Army, when they have got one together, 'tis conjectured they will soon find it necessary to alter their Measures.

The Plague rages something more at Tunis than it has done for many Weeks before; and 'tis much feared, that the approach-

ing Summer may give a very disadvantageous Turn to the Distemper.

The Poles, Austrians, Swedes and Turks, all continue to thro' a continuation of War in the Northern Parts of the World, and the military Preparations seem to be going on among them in a manner that lessens all our hopes of Peace. Now as they may be prevail'd upon to alter their Measures we cannot say, but at present there appears little Prospect of reducing them to Terms but by Fire and Sword.

LONDON.

LAST Week a Man dropp'd down dead in St. George's Fields, of an Apoplexy. The same Day a Gentlewoman having been disordered for some time, occasioned, as 'tis said, by a heavy South Sea Loss, flung her self from the Leads of her House in Smithing Lane, with a Stone Weight about 150 Pounds which was on the Leads, and died immediately.

Last Sunday Morning a Gingerbread Baker was found drowned under the Armitage Bridge. 'Tis thought he fell over when he was drunk.

Last Monday a Woman who was Convicted last Sessions at the Old-Bailey, for keeping a Bawdy-House, was Whipt from Newgate to Hicker's Hill.

'Tis commonly reported, that the Annuity will have 100 L. South Sea Bond, payable in 3 or 5 Years on each 100 L. Stock preceding from their Subscriptions; and though they are not extremely pleas'd with this Proposal, 'tis thought they will at last accept it rather than venture a Law Suit.

On Friday the 14th Instant, died Sir Matthew Dudley, Bart. one of the Commissioners of the Customs.

The Falmouth Man of War, Capt. Wade, one of the Bahick Squadron, having received some Damage in the River, is ordered to the Dock at Woolwich to be Refined, and afterwards to pursue her Voyage.

His Majesty hath been pleas'd to grant to Sir Nicholas Degrigny, a Patent for the late engraving and publishing his Cartoons after Raphael.

Above Forty Ships are now performing Quarantine at Standgate Creek.

Last Week the East-India Company discharged the Governor and all the Council of Fort St. George, and appointed the following Gentlemen to succeed them, viz. Mr. Nathaniel Elwick, President and Governor, Mr. Jennings, Mr. Turner, Mr. Bryson, Mr. Oudins, Mr. Buerston, Mr. Folke, Mr. Hubbard, and Mr. Drake.

On Saturday last arrived a small Ship, East India built, sent by Mr. Boone, Governor of Bombay, with Advice of the growing Strength of the Pirates in those Parts, viz. that there are on the Malabar Coast, several European Pirate Ships of considerable Force, which have taken many Vessels on the said Coast, but not yet any of the Company's; likewise of the unfortunate Loss of the Company's Ship the *Cassandra*, Capt. Mackray, who was in Company with the *Greenwich*, Capt. Kirby. They watered together at Joaze, and coming out from thence, fell in with two Pirates. They made what Sail they could; but the *Cassandra* sailing heavy, the small Pirate came up with and engaged her, while the large chas'd Capt. Kirby; but in a short time left his Chace, and came back to the Assistance of his Confederate, whom Capt. Mackray had entirely beat, and had gallantly taken her, had not the other timely come up, who likewise engaged him. She being a Ship of superior Force, Capt. Mackray was obliged to submit, to be run his Ship ashore, and with the whole Crew fled up into the Country. The Pirate having Possession, Capt. Mackray sent a Message, to desire the Ship might be returned, after they had plundered her; to which the Captain of the Pirate would have consented, but his Men refus'd it; and they only agreed to give him the small Pirate Ship, and Fifty Bales of Broad Cloth, and kept the *Cassandra* themselves. Capt. Mackray and his Men were safely arrived at Bombay with the said Pirate Ship.

The Amsterdam Courant says, it was reported at Antwerp, that Mr. Knight was privately carried from their Castle to Brussels, where the Marquis de Prié and the British Resident having had a long Conference with him, he was said to be again removed, according to some, to the Castle of Vilvoorden, and as others report, to that of Antwerp: But concerning his being delivered up, nothing is certain.

On the 17th Instant, the *Loyalty*, Capt. Cornish, from Barbary, arrived in the Downs, as did on the 10th, the *Sarah*, Capt. Fogg, and the *Concord*, Capt. Lav, from Virginia; the *Phoenix*, Capt. Richards, from Oporto; and the *John*, Capt. Caneray, from Lisbon.

'Tis said, the whole Inventory of the Estates of the Directors of the South-Sea, amounts to Two Millions One Hundred and Fourteen Thousand Pound.

* — Non sine rapinis Claud.
Fecit in orbe means.

The East-India Ship taken by the Pirates, was of the Burthen of Three Hundred and Eighty Tons, and carried Thirty Six Guns, and had on Board, in Money, Forty Thousand Pounds.

A Marriage is talked of between the Prince Royal of Prussia and the Princess Amelia, second Daughter to his Highness the Prince of Wales.

The Lord Mayor and Aldermen agreed to excuse Sir George Caswell making his Sheriff's Feast, last Week; as has been customary for a long time, on Account of his Confinement. But Mr. Billore made his, at which were, most of the Judges.

We are told, that Mr. Leathes has delivered a very strong Memorial to the Marquis de Prie, concerning Mr. Knight.

On Saturday last, between Six and Seven in the Evening, her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales was safely brought to Bed of a Prince; the News whereof was immediately proclaimed, by discharging the Park and Tower Guns; the Night concluded with Bonfires, Illuminations, and Ringing of Bells, and other Demonstrations of Joy, in divers Places; and at Leicester House Three or Four Hogheads of Wine were given away at the Gate upon this joyful Occasion.

To the Author of the London Journal.

SIR,

Pray what may be the Amount per Ann. of the following Places,

First Lord of the Treasury.

Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Pay-Master General.

Clerk of the Pells.

Secretary of the Treasury.

Secretary in Ireland.

Receiver of the Customs.

Secretary to the Post-Master General.

Inspector of the Imports, Exports, &c.

Second Lord of the Treasury.

I am, Sir, &c.

'Tis generally allow'd, that to Men of moderate Capacity, they can be worth but a Trifle; a mere Trifle; not above SEVENTY or EIGHTY Thousand Pounds a Year; but by good Industry and Management they may be better than the Seventh Part of the Revenue of the Crown of England; so that men understand Business.

I am, SIR, &c.

They write from New-Market, that on Thursday last the Duke of Rutland's Horse, Fox, won the King's Plate. That the Duke of Wharton's Stripling was beat by Mr. Panton's Mare; which was one of the most considerable Matches of the Season.

We hear, that one of the late Directors has been detected of illegally concealing Fifty Thousand Pound Stock, part of his Estate, which stood in the Name of a Merchant in Holland; who being questioned about it, declared he had no Property there.

Letters of the 12th Instant from Nancy, in Lorraine, give an Account, that there has been discovered in a Quarry, within a League of Pont-A-moulin, an old Roman Altar of one entire Stone, conjectured to have been made use of by the Roman Legions, who formerly encamped at that Place. The Remains of some Rustick Sculpture, and an Inscription, are yet visible on one of its Sides; and upon another Side an Herculean Club, fastned by two Rings: It has a Cavity on its Surface, where 'tis supposed the Priests poured their Libations of Wine, Milk, or other Liquor, in Honour of the Divinity to whom they sacrificed.

The House of Commons have addressed his Majesty, to congratulate on the Occasion of her Royal Highness's being brought to Bed of a Prince; as also sent a Congratulatory Letter to their Royal Highnesses.

It's said, that a certain Person on the other Side of the Water has declared he can give an exact Account of the Sinking of Six Millions of Money.

It is likewise said, that the same Gentleman, before he departed this Kingdom, made over a great Part of his Estate to the late old Duke de Chembre de Lombard-street.

There is Advice, that the S. George, Capt. Harvey, was lately lost near India.

On Tuesday last began, at the East-India House, their Sale of Colictees; and in less than Three Hours, they sold Twenty One Thousand Six Hundred Twenty Four Whites, and Three Thousand Seven Hundred Forty Three Blues, which, 'tis said, amounts to almost One Hundred Thousand Pounds.

His Majesty has been pleas'd to confer the Honour of Knight, upon Nathaniel Gould, Esq.

Last Week a Maid going to her Service in Red Lyon-street, took a Coach to carry her Cloaths, Money, &c. pack'd up in a Box, along with her, and getting out to knock at the Door the Coachman drove away with her Things, to the Value of Twenty Pounds, and has not since been discover'd.

His Majesty was pleas'd to give the following Answer to the Congratulatory Address of the City, upon the Birth of the young Prince.

The Zeal and Affection you have upon all Occasions shown to my Person and Government, leave me no Room to doubt of your Joy at this happy Increase of my Family. I cannot omit taking this Opportunity of assuring you, that I am truly concerned at the Calamity brought upon you, by the wicked Management of the Affairs in the South-Sea Company; I have however this Comfort, that the Reproach of any Part of this Misfortune cannot with the least Justice be imputed to you. Nothing will give me more Ease and Satisfaction, than the seeing you deliver'd from your present Sufferings, your Trade revived, and publick Credit re-established.

Colonel Codrington and Colonel Cornwall, are treated Barrenly.

There have been within a few Days, presented to the Honourable House of Commons, PETITIONS from the Guilds of Worcester and Rochester, and other Places, complaining of the great Decay of Trade, occasioned by the Mismanagement of the late South-Sea Directors, &c. and praying they may be brought to Justice.

On Sunday last his Majesty was pleas'd to signify to the Foreign Ministers, his Intention of passing the Summer at Hampton Court. Upon which, many of them have already taken Lodgings thereabouts.

We hear, the Executors of the late Mr. Craggs, Post-Master General, have been ordered to deliver in an Estimate of his Estate real and personal.

The East-India Company have declared, that such Buyers at their Sale, who, on or before the 10th of next Month, shall clear the Goods they buy, in due Bonds, shall be allowed Interest on them to the 30th of June next.

On Tuesday next, being St. Mark's Day, the Duke of Grafton and the Earl of Lincoln are to be installed at Windsor.

Her Royal Highness and the young Prince, continue (God be praised) in good Health.

Mr. William Murphey, a private Gentleman, belonging to his Majesty's first Troop of Guards, is lately arrived from the Court of Berlin, where he has been to conduct 15 Grenadiers as a Present from the King of Great Britain to the King of Prussia, who received him in the most gracious Manner, and presented him with a Gold Medal, Value 600 Ducats.

We hear, that a Maid Servant, who has liv'd for some Years with a Jewish Priest in the City, has been prevail'd upon to renounce the Christian Faith, and enter her self into the Synagogue.

To the Author of the London Journal.

SIR,

Nothing but the ingenious Pen of that truly noble Patriot or his Country, The Author of the London Journal, can possibly describe the miserable Condition we poor Annuitants of the Redeemable Funds are in: More deplorable is our Case than the Long Annuitants, or the Four Money Subscriptionists. The First are taken in at more than double the Year's Purchase they originally cost; the others know at what Price they subscribed; and were to make several Payments at distances of Time; and one at but 300. But we poor Wretches (as we flood to the Directors Generosity and Mercy, God help us) have Part of our Principal taken away, and our Interest reduced to almost nothing. We must, I am inform'd, be oblig'd to take Stock at 400. If so, our Ruin is complet, our Families must starve, and we must wander about to seek our Bread in desolate Places. This, Sir, is a Truth that cannot be gain'd, and Thousands of Families will be involv'd in one common Destruction if not reliev'd (and that timely too) by the prudent Care of our Legislators: We have no glimpse of hope, no Expectation of Redress but from them, and from them alone we expect it; and since in their affectionate Address to the King they promis'd to make the Minds of his Majesty's Subjects easy, we depend on it. The tender Concern they have always shewn for the People they represent, when afflicted with any great and grievous Calamity, has preserv'd us from Despair; and each half so great never yet betel the People of England. Numberless Families have subscribed their All, either in Lottery Orders, or Lottery Annuities; one of that unfortunate Number am I, who really did it (as many others did) not out of Prospect of Gain, for I had Food and Raiment, and therewith I was content; but was inform'd by many I was oblig'd to subscribe into the South-Sea, by Virtue of an Act of Parliament made last Sessions of Parliament in that behalf: Thus was I and many of my Neighbours brought into the Snare; and they who before liv'd creditably, but frugally, must now, with me, bewail themselves in Dust and Ashes. This Letter, therefore, (good Mr. Journal) comes in the Name, and for the Sake of many, to desire you will print it. To you, Sir, we apply, who have so generously undertaken to write for the Sake and in defence of the Miserable and Oppress'd: Pity our Condition so far, we implore you, as to lay these our hard Circumstances plain and open to the World, that when our Legislators consider our deplorable Condition, which none so well know as those who feel it, it may stir up in them a noble Emulation for our Relief, and save from Ruin great Part of Mankind. How glorious would be such a Deed! how loud and universal will be the Praises and Prayers of all for their happy Deliverers; how will they eternize their Names to all Posterity, and the Children that are yet unborn will praise them. Good Mr. Journal, do not throw away this Letter as frivolous and impertinent, but

but consider it as the Case of the Miserable; and as such we claim your Regard.

I am, SIR,

April 12. Your Most Disconsolate Friend.

1721.

J. F.

Yesterday the Prices of Goods at Bear Key were as follow:

Wheat 12 s. 6 d. to 15 s. per Quarter. Rye 12 s. to 15 s. 6 d. Barley 14 s. to 17 s. 6 d. Malt 24 s. to 30 s. Oats 7 s. to 12 s. 6 d. Beans 15 s. to 18 s. 6 d. Hog Pease 8 s. 6 d. to 17 s. Bayling Pease 25 s. 6 d. to 30 s. Hops 3 s. to 3 s. 11 d. per Hundred. Cattle 23 s. to 27 s. per Cattle. Calves 14 s. to 15 s. 1 d. per Head. 1 half per 22. Butter, 6 s. 1 d. and 14 s. 6 d. per Pound.

They write from Danzig, that a certain Tradesman, an Inhabitant of Revel, set out not long since for Stockholm; where, discharging a great Zeal for the Interest of Sweden, he procured to himself a considerable share of Trust and Confidence from several People, and by that Means made a Discovery of the whole Train of Intelligence concerning the Swedish Affairs, carrying on at present in Livonia. When he found himself sufficiently instructed to put his Designs in Execution, he returned to Petersburg, and acquainted the Czar with the Particulars that had occurred to his Knowledge in Sweden; and upon the Depositions of this Traitor, the Czar ordered two Burgomasters of Riga, with several Merchants, and others of the wealthiest Inhabitants of that Place, to be taken into Custody, and proceeded against as Persons guilty of a felonious Correspondence. This Misfortune affects not only the Inhabitants of Riga, but likewise a considerable Number at Revel; besides many of the Livonian and Estonian Nobility; Forty of whom are already secured and sent Prisoners to Riga, and among them Baron Taube. The chief Prosecutor in this Affair, is the same Person who has thus betrayed his Countrymen; and, 'tis thought they will come off very fortunately, if at last they can be acquitted with the Loss only of the best Part of their Estates.

We hear from Dublin, that the Reverend Dr. S— is Writing the Life of Mother Wicbourn, and that it will be ready for the Press in a few Days; together with a Copy of her Last Will and Testament, drawn by the Reverend Mr. T—, who has bequeathed to himself to large a Legacy, that the other Legatees are resolved to prefer a Bill in Chancery against that ingenious Poet, there not being Affairs enough left to satisfy the said Legatees, unless the above-mentioned Reverend Bard states somewhat of his.

On Sunday last, and not before, the Marquis of Anandale arrived in Town from his Travels, but last from France.

Mr. Walpole, First Lord of the Treasury, has been very bad, and was thought to be in no little Danger; but we are told, he is now on the mending Hand.

On Wednesday the Sessions began at the Old Bailey, but no considerable Trials having yet been entered upon, we must refer all further Accounts of the Proceedings to our next.

We have still most sad Complaints of the Proceedings of the Smugglers and Outlaws in Kent, who are grown so intolerably Outragious and Impudent, that the Custom-House Officers are no manner of Check upon them. They bring their Goods on Shore in open Day Light, and send the French Sloops which come upon the Coast with Brandy, &c. by Forty and Fifty in a Gang; so that at present there's no Power sufficient to oppose them. And they tell us, that one of the King's Officers was shot by them a few Days ago in the Exercise of his Duty, and to render him a Terror to others, they flab'd him in about a Dozen Places after he was dead.

They write further, that another Officer, for whom those Miscreants had some small Regard, falling into their Hands a few Days after the Commitment of the former Fact, they did not think proper to treat him in the same barbarous Manner, but oblig'd him to drink Brandy, as long as he was sensible; and after he was drunk, they pour'd it down his Throat with a Funnel, to the amount of about two Quarts and a Pint. This being done, they set him on Horse-back, ty'd him on, and turn'd his Horse a-drift, which carry'd him in that Condition a Mile or two, when the Cords breaking he drop'd in the High Way, and lay there till the next Day, when he was relieved by Passengers accidentally coming by, and prevented his expiring upon the Place.

They write from Gravesend, that a few Days ago, a Boat over set in the Night, near that Place, coming up the River, by which five Men, out of Eight were drowned, most of them were Sailors, but were unhappily in a Condition incapable of offering themselves any Assistance.

We have an Account from Gibraltar, that the Spaniards have lost a much greater Number of Men in their late Expedition to Africa, than was at first given out, and that they treat the whole Enterprise there with the utmost Contempt, firmly believing, that had it not been to cover some greater Design, which they had in View, and was not ripe for Execution, they would never have entered upon so ridiculous an Undertaking.

It is said, that besides the Men of War already appointed for Guard Ships, several others will shortly be put in Commission.

We hear, Orders have been given to the Grenadiers of the Regiments of Foot Guards, to let their Wives grow.

We hear a Clause for Refreshing the Memories of the deceased Sea Directors, and to detect any fraudulent Concealment, with Respect to their Estates, &c. will be put into the Bill ordered to be brought in, to distrain the Estates of those now under Contingement.

To the Author of the London Journal.

SIR,

Among all your Correspondents, however able, no one has a more ardent Pride to be esteem'd a Friend to his Country than myself.

A Man when tiding to Ruin, is always infatuated; And a Nation design'd to be oppress'd, is ever still impoverished. I am sensible our present virtuous Governours have no such Designs; but from a moderate way of thinking, our insipid and protracted Debtors being two Thirds more at this Time than they were two Years ago, the Liberty of the People cannot seem to focus as it has been, and ought to be.

No Man can act freely and according to his Principles, when the Bread he eats is given him by another; or his Ad is liable to be sacrificed at the Caprice of a Peer, who perhaps himself, or procceds a Man's greatest Debtor: And as I may say, that so long as such Numbers of Men are prevented from Payment of their just Debts, so long, I say, one twentieth Part of the People of England are and will be Slaves and Missions.

Now, Sir, were there no such Thing as a Protection from Debt, I mean, were all Privileges granted for that Purpose annull'd, the People wou'd have Caution in contracting it; and then our Liberty wou'd be better establish'd, by the People's being more independent; the Trade and Credit of the Nation improved and increas'd, and Shoals of idle Vagabonds, who are protected, and live by private Theft, Sharping, Gaming, Bullying, &c. wou'd become profitable Subjects.

By a fair and easy Computation, there are protected, under the Sanct on of the several Courts, by the Nobility, Gentry and Mini, and the many Prisons, their Rules, and the other Privileged Places of the Kingdom, upwards of Forty Thousand Debtors, some of them too of considerable Fortunes.

The vast Sums of Money hereby lost to honest Dealers, the Inconveniencies and Prejudices arising from it in Trade, and the other destructive Calamities attending, will better be received from the Pen of the immortal Cato. In the mean Time, I assure you, that all Occurrences which shall offer, that may be worth your Acceptance, shall be freely transmitted to you, if you will but favour with the Publication of this,

SIR,

Your Friend and humble Servant.

B.

Christen'd Males 186. Females 179. In all 365.

Buried Males 294. Females 272. In all 566.

Increased in the Burials this Week 20.

Casualties. Drowned in the River of Thames at, St. John at Wapping 1. Kill'd by a Fall from the Top of an Houe 2. One at Aliballows Barkin, and one at St. Botolph without Aldergate. Strangled at St. Brides 1. Overlaid 2.

South-Sea Stock was 145. First Subscription no Price. Second Subscription no Price. Third Subscription no Price. Fourth Subscription no Price. Bank 141 one half. India 139 one half. African 39. Unsubscribed Lottery Annuity 98. York Buildings 17. Royal-Exchange Assurance 6 one half, one quarter, to 6 three eights. London Assurance 6 three quarters.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

In the Press, and will be published next Trinity Term, with the Original Copper Plates.

THE Philosophical Transactions from the Year 1700. to 1720. abridged, and methodically digested, after the manner of Mr. Lowthorp. By Ben. Motte. Printed for R. Wilkin, R. Robinson, S. Ballard, W. and J. Innes, and J. Osborn. Price Twenty Five Shillings.

The Volatile Cleaner and Strengthen of the Reins.

Being a most noble Specifick of Minerals, which brings away vitally by the Urine, all Ricks of secret Injuries, scouring the Reins of all Foulness, Filth, Blime or Matter, that either obstructs the free Passage of the Urine, causes Sharpness of it, or too frequent Occasion to make it, Strangury, Chills, &c. tho' of the longest Date. These Maladies are known by Pains and Weakness in the Back, Throats, Shins, Piles, or Haits lying about, or Matter sitting at the Bottom of the Urine, it is strong Smell, &c. than which together with Gleet (the chief Cause being from Foulness of the Reins, tho' sometimes Weakness only) nothing is more common, after ill Care: It not only cleanses, but also after a regular Manner, most powerfully strengthens the Reins, restores their lost Force, and brings all their Parts and Passages in their right Order, in both Sexes. Price Half a Guinea a Bottle, with 1 in Glass sealed up, which is properly enough to cure any one Person. To be had only at Mr. Luckin's Tapping, at the Grubbs, the Corner of Bucklers-Bury, in the Folly-Lane.

Lately Published, and ready to be delivered to Subscribers and others, by the Undertakers William and Joseph Marshall, at the Bible in Newgate-street,



DR. OWEN'S Works in Folio, containing

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3. Of Indwelling Sin in Believers.

4. Of Temptation, the Nature and Power of it.

5. Of Mortification of Sin in Believers.

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N. B. The Doctor's Effigy may be had single, Price 6d. Printed for and sold by William and Joseph Marshall at the Bible in Newgate-street, and likewise by J. Marshall at the Bible in Grace Church-street, R. Ford at the Angel in the Poultry, Aaron Ward at the King's Arms in Little-Britain, and E. Harrison at the Royal Exchange; as also by James Mac Euen, and James Davidson at Edinburgh in Scotland, and John Hunt at Boston in New-England, 1721.

This Day is published,

THE Sense of the People concerning the present State of Affairs, with Remarks upon some Passages of our own and the Roman History. In a Letter to a Member of Parliament.

of effect in its sedes quibus summa etc. debet, non laboramus.

Cum Pecuniam Publicam avertit, cum fraude poterit carere Pecunia.
Printed for J. Peck, at Locke's Head, in Peter-Nether-Row. Price 6d.

This Day is published, the 2d Edition, (with large Additions, and a Scheme to enable the South-Sea Company to divide 15 L. per Cent.) of
AN impartial Enquiry into the Value of South-Sea Stock. With some Thoughts of the Occasion of the present Decay of Trade and Credit: And some Means proposed for restoring the same.
Salus Populi Suprema Lex esto.
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In a short Time will be published,

LITHOTOMIA DOUGLIASSIANA; or, A Description of a new Method for Cutting for the Stone. (with the whole Apparatus designed and engraved by the best Hands) as invented, and three Times successfully practised in the Presence of Dr. Graham, Dr. Richardson, Dr. Douglas, Dr. Fellet, Dr. Stewart, Dr. Waley, Mr. Kenneway, and Mr. Edgar, Surgeons, Mr. Dillingham, Apothecary, &c.) by John Douglas, Surgeon, F. R. S.
Non est ut Fides his, qui mere Audita referunt:
Fides autem, illis fertur, qui ex Experientia propria loquuntur.

BOOKS sold by W. Chetwood, at Cat's Head, in Ruffel-Street, Covent-Garden.

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Next Tuesday will be published,

JUST Prejudices against the Arian Hypothesis. To which is added, a Vindication of this Proposition, Articles of Faith depend upon Inferences, or are to be left to Consequences. By Sir Richard Blackmore, Kt. M. D. Printed by W. Wilkins; for J. Peck, at Locke's Head, in Peter-Nether-Row. Price 1 s.

This Day is published,

Proposals for undertaking by Subscription, A new accurate Survey of the County of Surrey, as a Specimen of the Rest of the Counties of England: To be performed after a new Method, free from the Errors and Inconveniences of such as have hitherto been in use, and undeniably the surest and most exact that has ever been proposed. By John Sturt. Subscriptions will be taken up, and Proposals, with printed Recopies, given out by the Undertaker, at the Globe in Salisbury Court, Fleet-street; as also by Mr. Mount and Company, near the Postern, Little Tower-Hill; Mr. Taylor, at the Ship and Black Swan, Peter-Nether-Row; Mr. Payson, at the South Entrance of the Royal Exchange; Mr. Chetwood, under Town's Coffee House, Covent-Garden; Mr. Stanfield, in Westminster-Hall, Book-Seller; and Mr. Johnson, in New Rowed Court, over against the New Exchange, in the Strand.

Whereas a dangerous and threatening Letter was sent on Tuesday the 12th Instant, directed to Mr. Tuckey, at Mr. Shirley's, in Crown Alley, in Upper Moorfields, London; if any Person concerned, will discover the Author, so as he may be prosecuted for the same, shall, by giving such Information to the above-said Mr. Tuckey, receive a satisfactory Reward.

This Day is published (viz. a Petition by the Reverend Mr. SPURGEON)

THE True Church of England Man's Companion in the Closet; or, a complete Manual of private Devotions, signed by most Persons and Cases with holy meditations for every Day in the Week. Collected from the Writings of Archbishop Laud, Bp. Andrews, Bp. Kenn, D. Hickey, Mr. Kerlewell, &c. and other eminent Divines. Adorned with a curious Frontispiece, representing their Effigies. Printed for Charles Kington, at the Bible and Crown in St. Paul's Church-Yard. Price 2 s. Where also may be had, The Christian's Exercise; or, Rules to live above the World while we are in it, &c. Address'd to all true Lovers of Devotion. By Robert Nelson, Esq. The Second Edition. Price 4 s. 6d.

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This Day is published the following Books,

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This is to give Notice, that Mrs. Hayton's Sale of Plate will certainly be drawn on Friday next, being the 18th of the Instant April. In the mean Time, the few remaining Tickets, now left, will be disposed of at 1 s. each, at the Place above-mentioned; and at Mr. Johnson's Goldsmith, at the Cup and Ring, near Cripplegate-Conduit; at Mr. Sturch's, Huggin Alley, Woodstreet; at Mr. Franklin, the Angel, Aldersgate-Street; at Hamlin's Coffee-House, in Swinburn-Alley; at Mrs. Pages the Child's Coat in the Hay Market; at Mr. Doves the Rose and Crown, King's-street, Bloomsbury; at Mr. Huron's the Yorkshire Grey, near Durham Yard in the Strand; at Mr. Beamont's, the Golden Lion Inn, St. John Street, Smithfield; at Mr. Webb's, Junior, in Tunbridge; and at Mr. Jones's Coffee-House, in Exeter; all which Places Proposals are given gratis. The Plate to be seen at the Rainbow Coffee-House, on Ludgate-Hill. N. B. This is the most advantageous Sale of any yet extant; and if not drawn by the Time above-mentioned, the Money received shall be returned. Not Four to One.

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